SCHEDULE D Income - Gifts

NAME OF COURSE	NAME OF COURSE
NAME OF SOURCE	NAME OF SOURCE
ADDRESS	ADDRESS
BUSINESS ACTIVITY, IF ANY, OF SOURCE	BUSINESS ACTIVITY, IF ANY, OF SOURCE
DATE (mm/dd/yy) VALUE DESCRIPTION OF GIFT(S)	DATE (mm/dd/yy) VALUE DESCRIPTION OF GIFT(S)
	\$
	\$
	\$
➤ NAME OF SOURCE	➤ NAME OF SOURCE
ADDRESS	ADDRESS
BUSINESS ACTIVITY, IF ANY, OF SOURCE	BUSINESS ACTIVITY, IF ANY, OF SOURCE
DATE (mm/dd/yy) VALUE DESCRIPTION OF GIFT(S)	DATE (mm/dd/yy) VALUE DESCRIPTION OF GIFT(S)
	\$
	\$
\$	\$
➤ NAME OF SOURCE	Verification
ADDRESS	Print Name
	Office, Agency
BUSINESS ACTIVITY, IF ANY, OF SOURCE	Statement Type 2007/2008 Annual Assuming Leaving
DATE (mm/dd/yy) VALUE DESCRIPTION OF GIFT(S)	Annual Candidate
\$	I have used all reasonable diligence in preparing this statement. I have reviewed this statement and to the best of my knowledge the information contained herein and in any attached schedules is true and complete.
	I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.
	Date Signed(month, day, year)
	Signature

INSTRUCTIONS — SCHEDULE D INCOME — GIFTS

A gift is anything of value for which you have not provided equal or greater consideration to the donor. A gift is reportable if its fair market value is \$50 or more. In addition, multiple gifts totaling \$50 or more received during the reporting period from a single source must be reported. Gifts are reportable regardless of where the donor is located.

It is the acceptance of a gift, not the ultimate use to which it is put, that imposes your reporting obligation. Except as noted below, you must report a gift even if you never used it or if you gave it away to another person.

If the exact amount of a gift is not known, you must make a good faith estimate of the item's fair market value. Listing the value of a gift as "over \$50" or "value unknown" is not adequate disclosure. In addition, if you received a gift through an intermediary, you must disclose the name, address, and business activity of both the donor and the intermediary.

Commonly reportable gifts include:

- Tickets/passes to sporting or entertainment events
- Tickets/passes to amusement parks
- · Parking passes
- Food, beverages, and accommodations, including those
 provided in direct connection with your attendance at a
 convention, conference, meeting, social event, meal, or like
 gathering, where you did not give a speech, participate in a
 panel or seminar, or provide a similar service
- Rebates/discounts not made in the regular course of business to members of the public without regard to official status
- Wedding gifts (See Ref. Pamphlet, page 15, to determine value.)
- An honorarium. You may report an honorarium as income on Schedule C, rather than as a gift on Schedule D, if you provided services of equal or greater value than the payment received. (See Ref. Pamphlet, page 9, regarding your ability to receive future honoraria.)
- Transportation and lodging (see Schedule E)
- Forgiveness of a loan received by you

You are not required to disclose:

 Gifts that were not used and which, within 30 days after receipt, were returned to the donor or delivered to a charitable organization without being claimed by you as a charitable contribution for tax purposes

REMINDERS

- Gifts are limited by law to a value of \$390 from any one source in a calendar year.
- See Ref. Pamphlet, page 9, for additional gift and honoraria prohibitions.
- Code filers You only need to report gifts from reportable sources.

- Gifts from your spouse or registered domestic partner, child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, brother, sister, aunt, uncle, niece, nephew, or first cousin. Included in this exception are gifts from your spouse or domestic partner's children, parents, brothers and sisters, and the spouse or registered domestic partner of the individuals listed above. The exception does not apply if the donor was acting as an agent or intermediary for a reportable source who was the true donor
- Gifts of hospitality involving food, drink, or occasional lodging provided in an individual's home when the individual or a member of the individual's family was present
- Gifts of similar value exchanged between you and an individual, other than a lobbyist, on holidays, birthdays, or similar occasions
- Gifts of informational material provided to assist you in the performance of your official duties (for example, books, pamphlets, reports, calendars, periodicals, or educational seminars)
- A bequest or inheritance. However, inherited investments or real property may be reportable on other schedules.
- Personalized plaques and trophies with an individual value of less than \$250
- Campaign contributions
- Tickets to a fundraising event for an Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(3) organization
- Tickets to political fundraisers
- Gifts given to members of your immediate family unless you enjoy direct benefit of the gift, use the gift, or exercise discretion or control over the use or disposition of the gift. (See Commission Regulation 18944.)
- A pass or ticket that provided a one-time admission to an event (theater performance, sporting event) that was not used and was not transferred to another person.
 Commission Regulation 18946.1 provides a method for determining the value of a ticket or pass that was used or transferred to another person and for determining the value of passes or tickets which provide repeated admission to facilities or services
- Food, beverages, and necessary accommodations provided directly in connection with an event at which you gave a speech, participated in a panel or seminar, or provided a similar service

TO COMPLETE SCHEDULE D:

- Disclose the full name (not an acronym), address, and, if a business entity, the business activity of the source.
- Provide the date (month, day, and year) of receipt, and disclose the fair market value and description of the gift.

FPPC Toll-Free Helpline: 866/ASK-FPPC www.fppc.ca.gov